

challenges taxonomists to search beyond their classical techniques for additional phylogenetic evidence. Taxonomy as a whole has profited greatly by Professor Babcock's labors. He has demonstrated simultaneously how much cytology and genetics have to offer to systematics, and the manner in which data from these fields can be made wholly palatable to taxonomists.—LINCOLN CONSTANCE.

CREPIS NANA NOT YET KNOWN FROM GASPÉ.—In Babcock's great study of *The Genus Crepis*, pt. ii. 542—Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. xx. (1947) an eastern botanist reads with keen interest the statement that this tiny species with discontinuous range grows in Gaspé: "**Quebec**: Gaspé Pen. *vide* Fernald (Mem. Gray Herb. Harv. Univ. 2: 252, 1925)". The present writer, surprised by the statement, checked the reference which occurs in the paragraph quoted below:

Another region with which the Shickshocks and the Long Range occasionally share otherwise endemic species or isolated colonies of western plants is the Torngat Mountain area of northern Labrador. Thus, *Arenaria cylindrocarpa* Fernald (map 13) occurs on the Long Range, the Shickshocks, the Torngats and, more than 2000 miles (3200 km.) away, on the Rocky Mountains of Alberta. The plants of the Torngats, furthermore, show their own distinctive identities with cordilleran types. Thus, the sedge, *Carex filifolia* Nutt., is very characteristic of high plains and dry ridges from Yukon to Oregon, New Mexico and Saskatchewan but in the East it is unknown except upon the Torngats. Again, the little composite, *Crepis nana* Richardson (map 14), although originally described from an extreme northern station, at the head of Coppermine River (north of Great Slave Lake) and now known north of the Arctic Circle, is more generally known on the high mountains of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada axis to southern California and along the Rocky Mountains to Colorado. Eastward its only known stations are on the Torngats.

Map 14, on p. 253, shows a dot for the Torngats but none in the East south of there, although subsequently *Crepis nana* has been found near the Straits of Belle Isle in northern Newfoundland. It seems important to call attention to the error of citing the species from the Gaspé Peninsula, since such published statements, especially by famously cautious students, are rarely checked. Now *Crepis nana* must be found on limestone barrens of Gaspé!—M. L. FERNALD.

A WHITE-FLOWERED DESMODIUM FROM VIRGINIA.—In Shenandoah County, Virginia about one mile south of Elizabeth Furnace Forest Camp a white-flowered *Desmodium* has been blooming, in